

PERIODICALS READING ROOM
(Humanities and Social Sciences)

Diamond

SUMMER

1965



" He believes everything he reads. He used to hate it in here too, until the newspapers told him he had it better than on the 'outside' . "

Diamond

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Beatles Bug Inmates

By Diamond Staff

If it were up to Collins Bay inmates, the Beatles would soon go broke.

Better than nine out of ten inmates, polled in a survey by the Diamond staff recently, revealed that they prefer to listen to almost anything except Beatlemusic on the radio ear-phones. Many said they did not listen at all when such music was on.

Popular music (Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Dinah Shore, etc.) and jazz won the nod from most inmates, but light opera and classical, folk and country music also pulled votes. The majority preferred a variety of all types of music, except Beatlemusic. On the other hand, Beatle fans felt that Beatlemusic alone was just fine with them.

Given a choice between Beatlemusic and light opera and classical, 80 of the 100 inmates interviewed chose the light opera and classical. Twelve said they would not listen at all.

In a choice between Beatlemusic and a variety, 95 chose variety, four said Beatlemusic, and one still insisted he would not listen.

In the overall polling, popular music edged out jazz by four votes, 36 to 32, and light opera and classical, folk and country music split the remaining votes almost evenly between them.

Responding to a question intended to determine their reaction to Beatlemusic, 60 said it made them sick,

another 15 said it made them restless, four said they could take it or leave it, and one complained that it gave him a headache. The Beatle supporters said it relaxed them.

Music and news is piped into inmate cells and dormitories to ear-phones from a central radio room in the institution, where two inmates select programs from three available radios, and sometimes play records, some of which are donated to the institution by the major record companies. The closed circuit radio system is also used to relay messages concerning sports and recreation and institutional information to inmates.

The sudden storm over Beatlemusic came when two of the radios developed technical difficulties and only the two Kingston stations could be brought in. Both local stations carry a heavy diet of Beatlemusic.

Ordinarily, choice of programs is determined by requests received by inmates. However, Beatlemusic haters have, in the past, been responsible for most of their own troubles. While lovers of Beatlemusic have not hesitated to place their requests, their opponents have preferred to sit in frustrated silence—an instance where a vocal minority ruled an actionless majority.

One hundred inmates of varying ages, from 18 to 50, were subjects of the poll.

Catering Course Added To Training Program

Some inmates at Collin's Bay will have an opportunity to trade burglar tools and a gun for knives and forks and the key to the wine cellar if a new course here proves successful.

The course, a six-month introduction to Catering Services, was added to the steadily growing list of vocational training now being made available to inmates at Collin's Bay, through the Vocational Training Department, July 1st. A trial run of the course was actually started May 1st, with formal training beginning in July.

Providing the instruction for the 12 inmates who are the first enrollees is vocational and food services officer, N.J. Gordon. The course is intended to provide the basic knowledge necessary to becoming a proficient waiter, and will include some 500 hours of formal training spaced over the six-month span.

Included in the instruction will be general theory, food handling, dietetics, waiter deportment, sanitation and safety, practical experience, and other facets necessary to becoming a skilled waiter.

"This is an ideal opportunity for the boys to learn the rudiments of a highly skilled and demanding profession," said Mr. Gordon. "We have facilities available to provide

practical experience in practically every phase of the necessary training with one exception."

That single exception is an understandable one. "Unfortunately," Mr. Gordon grinned, "no opportunity is available for training in the knowledge and service of wines and liqueurs."

"However," he pointed out, "there is ample opportunity for practical experience in service, the preparation of special salads, desserts, and dishes, and should there be any mistakes?—well, this is one place where we will be able to eat our mistakes."

The course was originally approved by Warden Fred Smith, the Regional Director's Office, and the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Future plans include a hoped for tie-in with the Department of Labor and the Institute of Labor training programs.

Under such provisions, the 500 hours of instruction at Collin's Bay may be credited to the necessary 6,000 hours, three years, course of instruction the full setup would take on the 'outside.' "Those who finish this course and want to continue on the 'outside' will have an excellent beginning," Mr. Gordon said.

It is also hoped that arrangements may be made by which the work started in the institution, may also be applied to the three-year Chef's

course by the Institute of Labor.

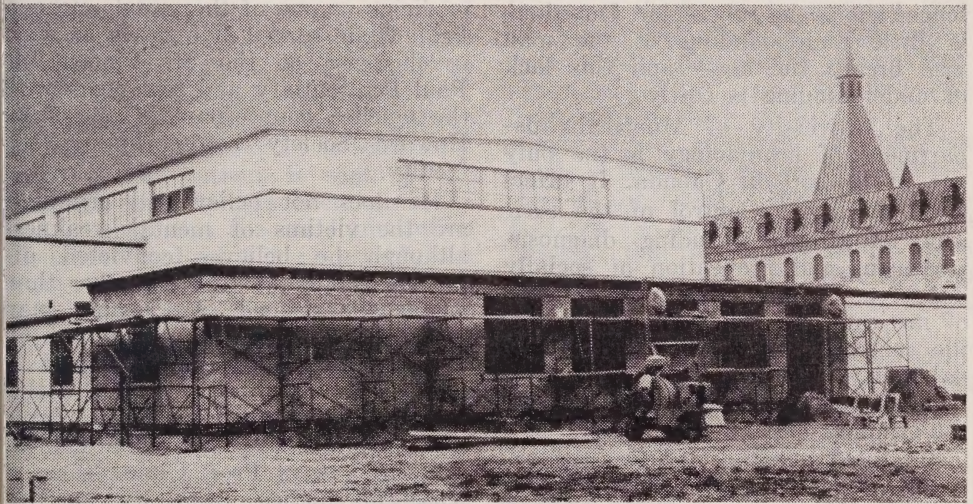
"A representative from the Department of Labor told me recently that they cannot train enough competent waiters nowadays," the vocational officer told the Diamond. "They are able to place all they can turn out, and that does not mean in the 'greasy spoon' establishments, either. They are even pulling men off the streets and paying them to take the course."

Mr. Gordon is a veteran of some 35 years in the food services field, 20 of which are in catering service. He is also graduate of a course given at Calderwood that qualifies him as

a teacher. Calderwood is the Penitentiary Service staff training college in Kingston.

The course is divided into two sections: Waiters and Cooks. Inmates enrolled in the waiters' division are: Simson, Burns, Allen, Saumer, Gosselin, and McGillawee. Those specializing in cookery are: Schell, Matier, Belenger, Ralston, Greenberg, and Lasarge.

The trainees recently catered a special luncheon provided for graduates here of the institution's first surveying course and their guests, and daily serve in the officer's and staff dining room.



MASONS NEAR COMPLETION OF ADDITION TO AUDITORIUM AND SCHOOL BUILDING. THE ADDITION, STARTED LAST YEAR, AND HANDLED BY INMATE LABOR ONLY, will hold additional classrooms, a recreation room, and a storeroom for athletic equipment. The auditorium and school were completed a few years ago on civilian contract.

The Professor and the Pariah

Criminologist Seeks New Public View of Criminal and Lawbreaker

by Lex Schrag

The criminal is the last pariah of society, Prof. Justin Ciale, University of Montreal criminologist, said April 20. Since the Second World War, frank discussion has erased the social stigma an uninformed public laid upon the victims of mental illness. Society no longer shuns the tubercular. But there is little understanding of the man who breaks the law-- and this lack of understanding is costly.

The University of Montreal's department of criminology is the only one of its sort in Canada. It offers three options : Control of the socially dangerous, including diagnosis, treatment and prevention of socially dangerous behaviour; administration of institutions, such as courts, juvenile centres and prisons, and Criminal Policy-- the legal aspects of criminology and the effect of laws upon the criminal and his community.

A fourth option, criminalistics-- in plain words, crime detection in its more technical aspects, will soon be added. The departmental staff includes four psychologists, two psychiatrists, two sociologists, a social worker, a medico-legal expert, a jurist and a barrister. Two senior police officers contribute to the courses (two years for a master's degree; soon, a four-

year course to a doctorate will be established).

In part, the department was established five years ago to meet the need in Canadian corrective institutions for staff trained in the social sciences. Students must be graduates in law, medicine or one of the social sciences. Prof. Ciale served five years as staff psychologist at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and two years with the Quebec counterpart of the John Howard Society before joining the faculty.

He does not believe all criminals are the victims of mental weakness, although he believes convicted offenders should be treated rather than merely imprisoned. An insane man is not necessarily a criminal, but an entirely sane man may commit a criminal act, he explains. A better theory is that many of the people sent to prison are socially sick.

A child, says Prof. Ciale, learns a sense of justice from its parents. If this sense of justice is properly developed, the child will not break the law. But the parents are not invariably to blame if the child does not develop this sense of justice. The parents may be unconsciously transferring their antipathies and frustrations to the child.

Imprisonment is not a punishment if the prisoner has no sense of social loss. Hence, corrective institutions must develop or redevelop the inmate's social conscience. This process cannot be accomplished, in Prof. Ciale's opinion, in large custodial institutions because the inmate social structure frustrates the development of a normal social consciousness. He believes the maximum size for an institution which could achieve worthwhile results would be for 100 to 150 inmates.

Such an institution would have to be administered so the inmates could associate in groups of not more than 10 or 12 with staff members trained to re-establish the inmates' social conscience. At this point, Prof. Ciale interjects a remark that would be highly unpopular with most prisoners: "A doctor does not send a patient to hospital for a day or a week or a month-- the patient is sent to the hospital until he has been cured."

Assuming that the ideal institution visualized by Prof. Ciale is established, what happens when the man whose social conscience has been awakened leaves the institution and finds he cannot get a job because of his record?

At this point, Prof. Ciale suggests, society must live up to its social

contract. In theory, when a man has served his sentence he has wiped out his debt to society. That, unfortunately, is only theory. In fact, the man with a record has a hard time to find employment and consequently, to become self-supporting and self-respecting. There is an obvious need for hostels to ease the discharged prisoner's climb back to citizenship.

There is need, in Prof. Ciale's view, for much greater effort to maintain the ties between the convicted offender and the community. He believes Canada might profitably experiment with such institutions as the Huber Law jails in Wisconsin. Prisoners check out to work or look for work, and check in again after work. They pay board while they are in jail. They keep their jobs and they support their families.

Prof. Ciale advanced the forgoing opinions May 11 under the sponsorship of the Ontario Welfare Council. He has a ready answer for the question that invariably winds up a discussion of his proposal for the treatment of criminals: "But won't it cost a great deal of money?"

"It's costing a great deal now," says Prof. Ciale, "and we aren't getting much by way of results."

FAMILY SERVICE

The Easter Family Service Visit featured a walk in the sun.

Inmates and some 200 guests, including parents, wives, and close friends, spent much of the Family Service Visit on the spacious lawn in front of the Recreation Building and Three Block. The lawn was reported in excellent condition; thick and closely cropped by the Ornamental Grounds crew.

Next Family Service Day is scheduled for August or September.

Kingston Band Concert Charms Inmate Audience

By WKM

A Kingston band, comprised of local citizens and members of the military establishments in the area, delighted local listeners with a medley of tunes ranging from popular to light classical.

It was the first such band concert presented here in several years and a near-full house enthusiastically applauded the innovation. Recent concerts have been centered around variety acts and 'rock-and-roll' music.

The greatest innovation in the recent presentation was its complete lack of female singers and dancers. Inmates, however, did not seem to mind in the least the absence of the fairer sex.

The show, however, was not all sobriety and decorum. A spritely change of pace was added by diminutive emcee Orville Wainman. Mr. Wainman, a professional entertainer from the Kingston area, has appeared here several times in past years, usually with the more common variety shows, as a singer and comic. His antics balanced with the serious side of the program.

The concert was sponsored by the local musician's union for the Kingston area. The band's concert formula produced a nicely blended sound, a

sharp contrast with the blatant hammering of Beatlemania which has been plaguing the airwaves recently.

Spiced with variety, its tonal structure and glistening purity reminded one hauntingly of Toronto Philharmonic symphonies at Maple Leaf Gardens. The performers won their largest applause for their version of West Side Story and My Fair Lady.

The group, under the capable direction of director Fred Dunscombe, exhibited the relative merits of their instruments with confidence and skill.

Perhaps the most moving, although shocking, moment came during the rendering of the number, A Hard Day's Night. This tune, a Beatle favorite and 'a Beatlemania pot-banging cacophony of paranoia' (to quote a local synonymy) was stripped of its atonality and invested with rhythm and logic. It became an exciting, vibrant piece of music.

Other numbers included What Kind of Fool Am I? and Hello Dolly. A highlight was Bequine Festival, a creation of director Dunscombe.

Dry Bones, a closing number, drew the audience into participation with accompanying rhythmic hand-clapping.

The concert was held in late April on a Sunday afternoon.

Kingston Contractor Tells Grads

Skilled Inmate Workers Can Find Jobs

By Bryan Auger

Ex-inmates with the necessary skills will have no difficulty finding employment, a Kingston contractor told Collins Bay inmates during the last week in May.

Mr. C. A. Smith, Smith Building Systems and Supply, Kingston, was one of the speakers at the first annual graduation luncheon for members of the penitentiary's School of Surveying.

In his short speech, following the chief speaker, Professor H. Edwards, head of the Civil Engineering Department, Queen's University, Mr. Smith encouraged inmates to continue their studies and assured them that jobs are open in all phases of building and construction trades in Ontario and Canada. He also told of three ex-inmates for whom he found work with a local businessman and reported that they are doing well. The man who employed them said he was very pleased with their performances and abilities.

Professor Edwards was guest speaker at the luncheon and replaced Prof. Edward Dauphin, originally scheduled to speak. Professor Edwards spoke on the recent development of light

and sound as tools for surveying. Professor Dauphin is presently in Rome, engaged in research on advanced methods of surveying, using photographs of the moon to determine possible conditions on the earth's satellite.

Deputy Warden U. Belanger congratulated graduates and inmate instructor James Law on proving the success of the first course last year, and expressed his hope that present students will maintain the excellent pace set by the graduates. Warden Fred Smith was on vacation in England and could not attend the luncheon.

Others at the ceremonies included Mr. W. Rynasko, ass't deputy warden, inmate training; Mr. D. L. Hornbeck, supervisor of Vocational Training, and Mr. E. H. Allen, ass't deputy warden, custody.

Graduates of the Class of '64, and present students for the Class of '65 were present.

Last year's graduates included Tom Bergin, Robert Fenton, William Fisher, Joseph Galway, A. Grange, Robert Lohnes, William Kelly, and John Garbella, and James McDermott also

graduated but were not present, due to transfers, releases, or paroles.

William Fischer was the top student in the Class of '64, earning a straight A agerage.

The present class includes T. Pickford, Ross Hardy, John McBain, Jim Naugler, Walt Byers, Bob Fenton, Terry Coyle, and Ken Kavelman.

The course is supervised by the Vocational Training Department, and is taught by Law. Law also previously taught a similar course at Kingston Penitentiary. He is the only inmate instructor in any of the Vocational Training courses and has

earned praise from both the Vocational Training Department and from civilian observers of the course.

The course consists of five phases each dealing with one or two subjects each of which is followed by an examination. Each student must maintain at least a 65% average to remain in the class. Students are also graded on attendance, deportment and field work.

Classes are held in the evening during after-work periods, and students must sacrifice a certain portion of their recreation hours.

Think You're Smart, Eh?...

Think you're smart, eh? The following questions are based on general knowledge. No special training is necessary to know the answers. Of course, you may have forgotten some of the answers, since you've been out of school for a while. If you get all correct, you are a reasonably bright lad, seven or eight isn't too bad; if you get five or six you'd better hit the books again, and if you get less than five, you'd best enroll for a stint with the school classes.

1. Why are red, yellow and blue called primary colors?
2. Are pure metals generally better or poorer conductors of electricity than their alloys?
3. What was the last province to join the Canadian Confederation?
4. Who is Robertson Davies?
5. In what category did Prime Minister Pearson win a Nobel Prize? In what year?
6. The Roman numeral MCM equals what?
7. Who was the first known European to reach the Canadian coast and what was his nationality?
8. Is Canada a republic?
9. Which is larger, the Yukon or the Northwest Territories?
10. Prior to Diefenbaker's victory in 1957, how many years had the Liberals been in power?

(See Page 19 for Answers)

WARDEN TELLS ROTARIANS

173 Million For New Canadian Prisons

(From Toronto Globe and Mail)

NAPANEE—Construction of new penal institutions to accomodate the expected rise in Canada's penitentiary population will cost more than \$120,000,000 by 1973, Warden Fred Smith of Collin's Bay Penitentiary said here on May 11th.

Warden Smith told the Napanee Rotary Club that Canada's penitentiary population is increasing by 17 per cent every four years.

By 1973, he said, accomodation will be needed for 4,660 more prisoners and the number in penitentiaries is expected to exceed 10,500.

Mr. Smith said the public should take part in the government's projected 10-year program of correction. In particular, he said, there should be an increasing provision for interviews between inmates and prospective employers.

The 10-year plan of development

in the federal penitentiary service is based on a humane approach to human beings, Mr. Smith said. There should be no more physical restraint upon inmates than necessary.

Extensive research and study is needed before the more effective types of corrective institutions can be designed, he said. The penitentiary service will still require facilities for the detention of "hostile, difficult, psychopathic, trouble-making inmates who are going to attempt at every turn to frustrate the normal program of inmate training". Only a comparatively small proportion of the new accomodations, however, will have to be provided for such prisoners.

Mr. Smith said he hoped the new institutions would provide useful employment for all inmates, recreational facilities consistent with security, adequate provision for religious exercises, and increased family contact.

VIRGINIA—According to this state's parole board, only 13 life-term parolees, or 11.4% of the lifers released on parole, have been delinquent during a five-year period — and of the 13, their new offenses were of a minor nature against property and not against persons.

Conjugal Visits and Beaver Creek

By **Scott Young**
Toronto Globe And Mail.

One area in which my education has been greatly neglected, no doubt by the Grace of God, is in what goes on inside prisons. We get a bleak picture most of the time. This prison is called a school for crime, and that one a hotbed (if that is the proper expression) of Lesbianism. Yet we all know that many decent and thoughtful persons go to jail from time to time. They have stolen, or deceived, or committed frauds or crimes of passion. They come out usually with one career ruined and another sorely crippled before it begins, because a conviction will follow a man forever if society refuses to let him rise above it.

Anyway, the other day I was leafing through a prison newspaper when I came across the name of a man I know slightly — but know his family better. He is young and bright but he got in a bad jam over money. He has a wife and children and now he is at the Beaver Creek Correctional Camp near Gravenhurst and is editor of the camp paper.

In this issue, he had written an article entitled Imprisonment and Family Relations. I did not know until I read it that at a minimum security institution such as Beaver Creek, an inmate may receive two visits a month from his family (not just his wife, but children too). Each visit consists of two week-end days, starting at 10:30 a.m. and

ending at 4:30 p.m. The visiting room is bright, pleasantly furnished and spacious.

"The officers," he wrote, "are rarely obtrusive. There is ample time during each visit for the husband and wife to discuss nagging problems, to share the burden that each must bear, to talk, and plan for the future. In addition, there is time for the family to prepare and share a leisurely meal..... both inmate and visitor are able to relax; the tension that so permeates the visiting areas of other institutions is definitely not present.

"As for the children, they enter the camp to be greeted with wide fields in place of the ominous, high concrete walls; tall trees supplant iron bars, and gone is the fear in the inmate mind that perhaps the experience of the visit will instil in the mind of his child a frightening, indelible impression of a father in prison. Above all, this ameliorating environment allows the inmate to return (eventually) to his family not as a stranger; the adjustment to family life again is that much easier, the problem of integrating into the community as a whole is that much less onerous."

He went on to say that this sort of liberality might cause critics to cry "mollycoddling". But then he puts forward the next logical consideration — that of the physical relationship between a man and wife. He agrees, with

rare objectivity, that bringing sex into the institutions will neither alleviate emotional strain, nor ennoble the marriage. But from that point he argues for conjugal leaves — the occasional weekend at home for an inmate during his sentence.

And indeed, why not? George Street, chairman of the National Parole Board, reported recently that in six years to the end of 1964, a total of 12,389 prisoners had been granted paroles — only 1,206 of whom later had their paroles revoked. This 90 per cent success rate argues strongly for some enlargement of the parole system: not necessarily to parole more persons, but to contribute where possible to easing their return to life outside, when parole or re-

lease does come. Visits home would be one logical next step.

As a footnote, I think no one could fail to feel a little better about this one prison at least, simply from the tone of the newspaper.

The film reviewer awards stars on the basis of: 1,000 stars, Indescribable; 500 stars, Stupendous; 50 stars, Merely Great. He gives one Bob Hope and Lucille Ball movie 674 stars.

There is wit in the sports writing.

And the report on the annual Christmas production of the Beaver Creek Dramatic Society notes that the hit of the show was a skit entitled, This Two Years Has Sixteen Months — And Ten Days.

INMATES WATCH HAMLET

Approximately 50 inmates watched a special showing of "Hamlet", on the Great Movies series, on television, in mid-June. The showing was held in one of the classrooms and was sponsored by Mr. E.J. Stevenson, Inmate Training, who also supervised and arranged details. Mr. Stevenson said he expected that the success of the experiment would open the way for further activities of similar nature.

Mr. Stevenson, who had been assigned temporarily as a school teacher, will now assume his regular duties as Inmate Cultural Officer, following the hiring of a fulltime teacher by the Education Department. He is also Liaison Officer for the Diamond.

A Little Bit Goes a Long Way

PANAMA CANAL ZONE — The Republic of Panama is still trying to figure out how a stolen 1964 car with an Illinois license plate was able to cross seven international and well-marked boundaries on the way down, before finally being apprehended here.

ARTIC FEVER ...

MP Wants Prisoners Sent To Northern Territories

(CP) — A Liberal MP wants the government to put convicts to work building air fields, harbors, and other installations in the Canadian north.

John R. Matheson, who represents the Ontario riding of Leeds in the Commons, said in an interview May 11th that converting criminal offenders into good citizens is the main idea behind the resolution he has placed in the Commons order paper.

But if adopted by the government the plan could also play an important part in the development of the north, he said.

The resolution asks the government to consider "establishing minimum security work camps at strategic locations in the Canadian Arctic where selected convicts at modest remuneration would construct airstrips, harbors and other installations calculated to serve economic, scientific and other national interests."

The 47-year-old Brockville lawyer says the idea of rehabilitating prisoners by giving them useful work has been opposed by both labor and private industry, who see it as competition.

By placing the work camps in the Arctic, Mr. Matheson hopes to sidestep these objections.

SAYS SYSTEM BAD

He said he is concerned with the growing population of Canadian prisoners and sees the present penitentiary system as one where young prisoners come under the influence of hardened criminals. Prisons such as the one at Kingston should house only the unreformable criminal.

Only prisoners who want to go north would be sent there and they would have to be physically fit, he said. The work accomplished would rehabilitate young offenders, spur commercial development, and attract more residents.

Mr. Matheson hopes young prisoners might catch the 'Arctic fever' and live there after their terms.

The camps also would relieve the minds of prominent Canadians worried about the lack of Canadian presence in the north. Some 25,000 Canadians now live in the area which comprises roughly one-third of the country.

Prisoners sent to Australia long ago as settlers have given that country a he-man population and the north could use such a strain, said Mr. Matheson.

In a land where a man is a man, the north and the young rebels would be a perfect match.

Diamond Dust



Mrs. Jones: "I broke my husband of the habit of biting his fingernails."

Mrs. Brown: "Oh? How did you manage that?"

Mrs. Jones: "I knocked out his teeth."

Two of the best known finishes for automobiles are lacquer and liquor.

A bathing suit — like a barbed wire fence — is designed to protect the property without obstructing the view.

Dear Gabby: "I went for a ride with a strange man last night and he treated me to a wine supper. Did I do wrong?"

Answer: "How the devil would I know? Don't you remember?"

The new office boy just couldn't do anything right. Finally, exasperated, the personnel director said: "You and the president of this company have one thing in common."

"What's that?" asked the young man, beaming with pride.

"You've both gone as far as you can with this organization."

Give an athlete an inch and he'll take a foot. But let him have it. Who wants athlete's foot?

"Honey," said the wife coyly, "how are we going to celebrate our 25th wedding anniversary?"

"How about a trip around the world?" her husband suggested. "—In opposite directions....."

Zeke was lying in bed, his teeth chattering and his feet sticking out from under the covers.

Guard: "My God, man. Why don't you put your feet under the blankets?"

Zeke: "Oh, no. I'm not bringing those cold things into bed with me."

Two men fishing on a Sunday morning were feeling pretty guilty. One said to the other: "I suppose we should have gone to church."

The other one said, "Heck, I couldn't have gone anyway. My wife is sick in bed."

"I wonder what's the matter with our star basketball player? He looks so unhappy."

"He's married to a midget."

Wife (defending husband): "Nonsense, my husband wouldn't chase after another woman. He's much too fine, too decent, —besides, he doesn't go that way."

So that's what
Pop was talking
about when he
said the 'harness
bulls' are getting
bigger and bigger.





**Where the hell's the
brakes on this Mustang?**



**Next time I'll pick the
score . . . and the trans-
portation**

An advertisement in the Selma, Alabama *Dispatch*, in 1864, announced that for one million dollars the anonymous placer of the ad would kill Lincoln, Seward (Secretary of State) and Johnson (Vice President).

"It's like walking a tightrope. On one side is a wary and fear-ridden public, ever ready to condemn parole whenever a parolee is involved in a sex crime or in other vicious felonies. On the other side is the knowledge that prisons have largely failed to change criminals and that any real improvement seems to take place outside them. Moreover, the economic burden of keeping men behind bars is growing enormous. Finally, prisoners reach a point while serving sentences at which they begin to fall back, degenerating into worse risks when they are released than they would have been had they gotten out earlier."

— *New York Times*
(March 13, 1965)

NOTES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH AFRICA — Faced with a critical shortage of manpower, Johannesburg businessmen are breaking down traditional prejudices and are now employing more and more men with prison records. It is now far easier for a former convict to find a job.

South Africa has an annual jail population of 340,000. During any one day, 72,000 are behind bars. Of these, 35,000 are serving two years or more.

CONNECTICUT — The 25 police chiefs of Hartford County are now under orders to give newsmen no more than a subject's name and the charge when making criminal arrests. Charges have been made in many of the States that undue newspaper publicity has been de-

MINNESOTA — The Bar Association of this state presented a united front in providing counsel for 300 prisoners who filed appeals as indigents. The MBA provided 300 volunteer lawyers who all served without fee. So far, 50 cases have been completed. Two prisoners gained their freedom; ten others were granted new trials.

FLORIDA — Two years have passed since the famous *Gideon* decision ruling that all indigent suspects must be supplied with an attorney at public expense. During these two years, 5,723 motions for new trials in this state were filed by the prisoners — and 1,061 of them were freed.

Many citizens feared that these ex-convicts would re-enter society in a vicious manner — but only 63 of the 1,061 have committed new crimes and have been returned to prison.

ILLINOIS — A criminologist predicts that prisons gradually will be replaced by corrective measures providing convicted persons with more freedom and less confinement.

Noval R. Morris, professor of law at the University of Chicago, states that prisons as we know them today will be gone by the turn of the century — but he adds that the change will be gradual and advises that there should be long-range planning aimed toward phasing out present prison systems.

WEST GERMANY — A 22-year-old German was the recipient of a "Cavalier of the Road" award from Berlin police for safe driving. However, exactly one month later, he was arrested and jailed for stealing forty automobiles.

**Bulhead won't
Be Bulled . . .**



Mortgage Manor

by Lex Schrag

("The Diamond wants to know," the Editor advised his Toronto correspondent, "whether the public thinks inmates of federal and provincial jugs are being coddled. Be brief, be grammatical, and pay your own expenses.")

The Toronto correspondent, an ex-fat newspaperman (he has lost 35 pounds in five months) uses an alias. He calls himself the churl of Mortgage Manor, the manor being a half-acre of misery in the easterly mortification of Metropolitan Toronto. His report follows:)

The red-headed, gangling young cleric said: "Now, these prisoners don't have votes, and their families don't have very much political influence. So what we should do is set up a lobby for them."

The three dozen good souls who had come to the meeting in the church parlor nodded their heads and looked thoughtful. In a dark corner of the room, the churl of Mortgage Manor turned a rich, ripe purple and ground his dentures.

"The hell," he muttered, "you say!"

The churl has an odd philosophy. He knows quite a few individuals who have served time for criminal offenses

or are still working out their time. He likes most of these people — as individuals.

He feels that when they have served their sentences, they should have the same opportunities of becoming self-supporting taxpayers as anybody else. He has tried to make a number of them welcome in his humble hovel. Some of them, no doubt, regarded him as a square, or even a cube. The churl could not care less. None of them has ever taken advantage of him to any greater extent than failing to return a borrowed book.

But when it comes to setting up a lobby of bleeding hearts to plead the cause of a lot of poor, downtrodden victims of a cruel and callous society, the churl digs in his heels.

In his warped mind, the thing is that all these poor, downtrodden victims had a choice: they could keep the rules and work for a living, or they could break them and try to get away with it. Some of the inmates the churl has met unquestionably sinned through ignorance. The great majority of them, though, knew what they were doing, and what would be done to them if they got caught.

The churl has noted with cynical amusement the keen enthusiasm his

law-breaking chums show for uniformity of sentence. They want to know what the tab is going to be if they can't outsmart the gendarmes. Who so indignant as they if the judge or magistrate pulls one of these exemplary sentences out of the bag?

The three dozen good souls mentioned above were gathered together at the instance of an energetic young man who had recently graduated from one of Her Majesty's federal institutions. He proposed to reform practically everything from the Criminal Code to dandruff.

It was his idea a committee should be formed of sweet, solid citizens to raise funds for him. He was modest in his ambitions: all he wanted was a living wage, an office, an automobile and a secretary or two. No private airplanes, yachts or dancing girls.

On behalf of the medium of public communication he represented, the churl turned thumbs down on the proposition. He agrees a few amendments wouldn't hurt the Criminal Code, the Penitentiary Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act and the Metropolitan Toronto parking bylaws. He didn't feel, though, that the energetic young man was likely to obtain them. The chap in question claimed he had the support of some influential people, but he was woefully ignorant of the laws he proposed to amend, and of the processes by which they could be amended.

Which brings up another interesting aspect of modern penology, or something. There has been a spate of appeals from convictions of criminal offenses in the past few years. A more

or less dispassionate observer explained to the churl this had developed because time spent in a county jail awaiting hearing of an appeal is now credited against the prisoner's sentence. Not so long ago, the sentence did not begin until he was admitted to a penitentiary or reformatory. Some of the appellants have cheerfully admitted they knew they hadn't a snowball's chance of winning their appeals — but they like the routine of a jail better than that of a penitentiary.

The churl finds some wry amusement in the needling some of the more astute appellants have given the legal component of society.

They cite Magna Carta and subsequent legislation to the effect that justice shall not be sold, denied or delayed. If they have no funds with which to pay for legal counsel and processes, they claim these should be furnished at public expense or by the legal profession.

Last year one particularly shrewd young man persuaded the Ontario Court of Appeal he should be furnished with a transcript of his trial by the Attorney General's department. Later, he sought to gain the support of the Law Society of Upper Canada, through its legal aid section, for his access to a law library. He said he was hampered in the preparation of his appeal by inability to scan the law reports for cases to cite to the learned judges. He was joined in this argument by another man who had successfully sought leave of the Supreme Court of Canada to appeal a conviction for house-breaking.

Such contentions have earned the

contenders the epithet: "jail-house lawyers". Yet the legal profession is not unmoved by them — indeed, it seems a bit uneasy, for all the contentions that have been advanced are well within the philosophy of the law as it now exists. There are — or have been, at any rate — reasonably complete law libraries available to prisoners of California state prisons.

Whenever some professional do-gooder attempts to solicit the churl's vote in behalf of comfier cells and choicer chow for the boys in the brigs, two thoughts burgeon in his bovine brain.

The first is: The inmates of all the penal institutions he has visited have more comfortable quarters, better food and an easier life than he had when he joined the army in 1941. The other is: The law is a set of rules intended to make it possible for the members of society to live together peacefully; the individual who does not like the rules should not break them — he

should obtain the support of his fellows to change them for better ones. This procedure, of course, involves a great deal of effort — but does not entail the penalty of X years in stir if he fails.

To the churl, it seems likely the assorted legislatures of the land will adopt this procedure in order to preserve the tax revenues of the populace for more productive purposes than interminable legal struggles to avoid the penalties of crime. Certainly every innocent man should have the fullest opportunity to prove his innocence. In the churl's book, it should be just as certain that each guilty man should pay the penalty he has earned. Otherwise, the churl may find himself the only taxpayer left, supporting an entire population in prison and in a luxury to which he, himself, would like to become accustomed.

Quiz Answers . . . From Page 8

1. They can't be formed by mixing other colors.
2. Better
3. Newfoundland, 1949
4. A Canadian writer and teacher.
5. The Peace Prize, 1957.
6. 1900
7. John Cabot, an Italian navigator sailing for England, reached Cape Race and the Labrador coast in 1497. His son, Sebastian, followed the next year.
8. No. It is a federation.
9. Northwest Territories, 1,304,903 square miles to the Yukons, 207,076 square miles.
10. 22 years.

U.S. Penal Figures Show Drop, States Plan New Work Programs

(Compiled from U.S. Penal Magazines by the Diamond Staff)

The U.S. Federal Prisons Service has taken steps to follow the example of several states in allowing prisoners to take outside jobs before the completion of their sentences.

U.S. Attorney General Katzenbach outlined proposals in a series of letters to the House of Representatives and the Senate, along with a draft of a bill for that purpose. The step is seen as part of the Administration's fight to combat crime outlined by President Johnson in his special message to Congress, and to further reduce the U.S. Prison population.

Figures released recently indicate a steady drop in the population of American penitentiaries since 1962. In some states, the decrease has been as high as seven per cent. Credit for the drop is given to extensive use of parole and probation.

The legislation proposed by Mr. Katzenbach is viewed by the U.S. Justice Department as a significant step in making useful citizens of ex-convicts.

The new bill will permit assignment of prisoners to community treatment centers and allow selected inmates to

take jobs outside the penal institutions. They will be required to return to confinement during normal non-working hours.

Explaining his proposals, Mr. Katzenbach said, "It reflects the growing trend in the correctional field to augment inherently limited institutional resources with potentially greater community resources." In other words, the facilities and opportunities to reform a convict are greater outside prison than they are in.

The Attorney General also said, "Federal ex-prisoners who succeed on parole are usually those who find jobs before or soon after release. During the critical period immediately following release, with little money, few friends, no job and virtually no other assistance, the releasee's likelihood of greatest." In simpler language: Throw an ex-convict out into the street, with only a few bucks in his pocket and with no prospects of a job so that he can earn more, and the chances are good that he will return to crime.

The Federal program is expected to benefit from similar state and foreign programs already functioning successfully. (See recent issues of the *Diamond*.)

“Gotta Protect The Public ...”

Ex-Convicts Not Wanted

The following story is based on articles appearing in the Hamilton Spectator, during late May and early June, 1965, and upon radio reports. The name ‘Willam Ordway’ is not the real name of the man in this story, but everything else is.

Willam Ordway is a 53-year-old ex-convict. During the last 25 years, he has spent almost 15 years in prisons. Four years ago, he decided it was about time he did something to avoid spending the remaining years of his life in prison. He took a job as an air conditioning and heating contractor's employee and worked in that trade until May, 1965.

Because he was already in his 50's, and because he had never seriously held a job before, Ordway found the going a little rough in the beginning, but he was determined to succeed and, after a few years, he qualified with the local union as a journeyman. Then, in April of this year, his employer said he would have to get a city license to continue working in Hamilton as a journeyman.

Licensing of tradesmen was a recent innovation brought in by the city council, intended to regulate the employment in Hamilton.

Ordway agreed. After all, he was

a good worker and he had learned his trade well. He applied at city hall and the licensing committee, wrote and passed the examinations, and was told to appear before the licensing committee. And that's when the roof fell in on William Ordway.

Despite the fact that he had passed the tests, the committee told him he would not receive a license to work in Hamilton.

Stunned, Ordway asked, “Why not?”

“I think you know why,” Alderman Dave Lawrence, chairman of the committee told him. “Our job is to protect the public.”

Indeed, Ordway knew why. “You don't think anyone can possibly change over a period of years?” he wanted to know.

“It is the decision of the committee,” replied the alderman.

The decision of the committee was apparently not unanimous. After Ordway had been informed of the decision, Alderman James McDonald said, “Maybe we are not being fair. Perhaps this man should be given a chance: he has not been in trouble with the law for years.” Another vote was taken, with Ordway out of the room, but it, too, went against the ex-convict.

Backing up the committee's decision the following day, Alderman

Lawrence said the licensing committee has been screening applicants appearing before the committee during the last year. This includes checking police records.

He claimed this was done because of the numerous complaints of undesirable people on jobs and that "we have just the same power under the Municipal Act to do this as has the police commission."

Mr. Lawrence said that the committee could turn down a man without ever giving him a reason, but that this has not been done.

He admitted that "unfortunately an innocent man could get caught in a vacuum."

"But in this case," he said, "we spent 40 minutes on our decision. We've also asked for a report on the case from our legal department."

In the meantime, Ordway, not only having failed to secure his city permit, also lost his job. He claimed the layoff came as a result of the committee's action.

He charged that city officials had found him "guilty of trying to earn a living." He told the Hamilton Spectator that he had paid his "debt to society" and accused the committee of contravention of the British North American Act in denying him the right to work and that they were sentencing him to a life of crime.

"Now, I have two choices," he said: "To go back to work and be pinched and wait for it to come out in court; or to revert to my former life."

"If I go back to my old way of life I won't be walking around with two

or three suits--I'll have a dozen and that will be at the expence of the Hamilton taxpayer."

"But," Ordway continued, "I want to stand on my own two feet. I don't think they are qualified to pass judgement on anyone if that person conforms to the rules and regulations set down by their committee."

He said he felt that he should not be forced out of the city to other cities where these licensing rules are not necessary. He said he had family reasons that made it necessary that he stay in Hamilton.

"Every day there is somebody being released from jail. If they run into this, what chance have they?" he demanded.

Alderman Malcolm Cline, in supporting the committee's decision, said the group's first responsibility is to protect the public and granting Ordway a license would give him an opportunity to steal or to 'case the joint'.

"Nobody likes to kick a man when he's down," Mr. Cline defended. But he felt the committee had taken the proper action. "The man can still find a job in other types of work," he said. "The license denial does not bar his employment as a tinsmith or duct worker."

Ordway told the Spectator that he had spent more than 10 years in Kingston Penitentiary in the 1940's for all types of thefts, that he had served three months for stealing a car in 1953, and that his last conviction was for assault.

"But," he said, "I have gone straight for the last four years." He said he had been working as an

air-conditioning and heating contractor's employee ever since.

Ordway's pleas for justice did not go unheard, however. A few days after the committee's decision became known, labor representatives in Hamilton took up the fight for him. And then followed the indignant objection of Reg Gisborn, member of the Legislative Assembly for Wentworth East.

Delegates to the 33,000-member Hamilton and District Labor Council opposed the licensing committee's decision in a strongly worded resolution.

Stewart Cooke, vice president of the labor group, said he did not believe it was the duty of the licensing committee to take it upon themselves to "protect people" in this regard.

Mr. Gisborn added, "I think this committee went far beyond its rights in both legal and social aspects in this case."

Mr. Cooke said, "This committee must investigate the applicant's knowledge and see to it that he follows proper procedure and standards. They do not have the right to bar a man from making a livelihood because at one time or other he broke the rules of society."

The labor spokesman also said Ordway had "paid his debt to society" and there must not be different laws for the rich and the poor.

He named two Hamilton companies which some years ago were found to be violating the Combines Investigation Act.

"These companies were not barred. Everything is done to encourage these

firms to stay here and expand," he said.
reason."

"But a single craftsman is barred and not given a chance to start a new life."

Steelworker William Neff said it was a basic rule of British justice that once a debt to society is paid, nobody has a right to impose a second penalty.

Alderman Lawrence continued to uphold his contention that it is a duty of the licensing committee to protect the citizens.

The alderman, a delegate to the labor council, insisted that too many profitable rackets are being operated at the public's expense.

"By screening every applicant before we issue a license we try to correct this situation," he said.

Mr. Cooke argued that "perhaps where a man is fresh out of jail there may be some point in refusing a man a license until he has proved himself. But this man has shown he has been on the right track for the past four years."

Mr. Gisborn promised he would check the Ontario Municipal Act and the Ontario Police Commission to see if the committee has the right to look up a man's criminal record. He said the licensing committee went beyond its rights in refusing Ordway a license.

"If this man wants to go straight," he said, "I think it is our duty to give him the opportunity within the confines of the law."

Mr. Gisborn said he felt that

Ordway was being "persecuted beyond
 "After a man has passed the tests
 for competency in his trade I do
 not think this committee can sit in
 moral judgement upon him."

The member from Wentworth East
 pointed out again that Ordway had
 passed his tests and had not been in

trouble with the law for several years.

But, although Ordway has been
 gaining support, he is, at the time
 of this writing (mid-June), still with-
 out his license--or a job.

Uh, Uh, Musn't Mollycoddle ...

FRANCE — The administrator of all of this country's prisons,
 Paul Amor, reveals in an article that a French prisoner gets a foam
 rubber mattress, simple but comfortable surroundings, central heating
 and fluorescent lighting, super-modern sanitation and a six-foot square
 window — and all prisoners earn from \$12 to \$25 a week and are per-
 mitted to use their money for extra food, cigarettes and wine. Also,
 each prisoner gets a free issue of wine daily.

Warden Ernest L. Maxwell of the Ohio State Penitentiary in
 Columbus announced that 31 inmates had offered to donate their eyes
 to Donna Atkins, 7, whose left eye was removed after it was injured
 by a kidnapper. The Warden revealed that one prisoner had written
 him, "I am doing a first degree life sentence while that little girl still
 has her whole life before her. So you can see that my eye is much more
 valuable to her than it is to me."

I once talked to an old cannibal who, hearing of the Great War
 (World War I) then raging in Europe, was most curious to know how
 we Europeans managed to eat such enormous quantities of human flesh.
 When I told him that Europeans do not eat their slain foes, he looked
 at me in shocked horror and asked what sort of barbarians we were,
 to kill without any real object.

"The old eye-for-an-eye philosophy ends up leaving everybody blind."

— *Martin Luther King*

(March 10, 1965)

Victorianism: Russian Style

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet police colonel thinks the idea that criminals are unwitting products of their environment is nonsense.

Lt. Col. Vladimir Chvanoov of the Moscow police department takes a jaundiced attitude toward the enlightened view of society's responsibility for criminal elements. In an interview published in the newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazetta* (literary gazette), he says: "Lately, you read in the newspapers that a 19-year-old blockhead has committed a murder. Who is guilty? The director of the community center because he doesn't organize interesting evenings for the youth.

"Some juveniles savagely outraged a girl and the whole brunt of the journalist's anger is hurled at the head of the director of the neighborhood athletic association because he didn't equip a playground and the poor boys had no place to work off their excess of youthful energy....."

The colonel rips into some commentators on crime for tending to soften the criminal's personal guilt by emphasizing extenuating circumstances surrounding the crime.

His forthright words inject a discordant note into a full scale public discussion about Russia's crime problem. Participants in the discussion have conspicuously abandoned the old Marxist explanation of crime in a socialist society as a survival of capitalism.

Instead, they are talking about basic social causes of crime—in much the same manner as Westerners.

Colonel Chvanoov's tough-minded arguments, however, were not based on old dogma. His emphasis on individual responsibility for one's actions are just as far out from the old orthodox Marxist line as the views he criticizes.

"Bad parents, mediocre teachers, old-regime foremen at the plant, impersonal Young Communist League organizers, soulless union leaders, tyrannical directors—these are supposedly what pushes them to breaking the elementary norms of order and humanity with a sort of inevitability," the colonel says.

"In a word, the primary blame for their fall is put on the imperfection of their environment, the imperfections of society, the system of life and the people who determine the system."

Rejecting these views, he insists: "A man should cultivate himself. We are fighting successfully with the attitude of material parasitism, but moral parasitism is developed in this country (Russia) to a much greater extent."

This is one of the most devastating comments of Soviet society that veterans here can recall seeing in the Soviet press.

Colonel Chvanoov says he sympathizes with some criminals who commit crimes of passion and genuinely repent immediately afterwards.

"These people punish themselves in confinement in a way no one can punish them," he commented.

And he doesn't think much of parole. "While decisively rejecting cruelty, I am in favor of realistic punishment."

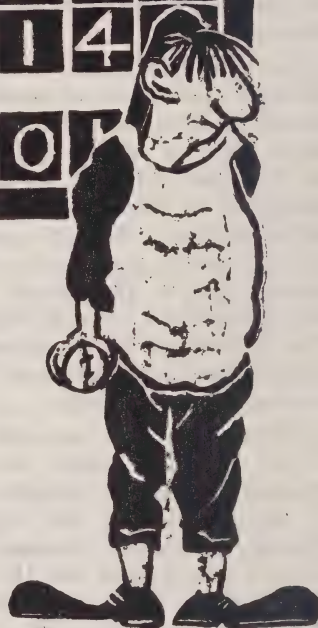
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DICK

SPORTS

by

Mark O'Keefe and Bryan Auger



- Tight Race In Majors
- Minor Play Erratic
- Sinners Offset Slow Start
- Hawks Take Floor Hockey
- Warriors Win Basketball
- The Years, The Days, and Willie Mays
- MacDonald Wins Field Day

Play is Loose, But Competition Tight in Major Softball League

The Collin's Bay Major softball league showed early indications of being a hitter's league this year.

Scores during the first round of play averaged eight runs per game, with only one pitcher able to hold opponents to one run. John Singleton pitched an 8-1 win over the Dodgers, for the Cards, but the game was called at the end of six innings.

Pitching, however, has not been the main roadblock to low scores. Sloppy fielding has contributed its share to the big scores. In one game, in mid-June, a total of 19 runs were scored between two of the teams and 11 of them were unearned.

Despite the lack of pitching and solid fielding for most of the four teams, player ability is fairly even in distribution. No team appeared to have a real edge over another. In mid-June, the Mets were in last place, but were only two games from third place and four out of first. This in contrast to last year, when the Cards won their first seven games in a row and the Mets lost their first nine.

Many new faces fill the major rosters, with only a few holdovers. Benny Bannach is missing this year, pitching now for the farm Camp, in the downtown leagues. Still remain-

ing from last year are Bugsey O'Neil, Satch Larue, Jerry Beatty, Wally Antler, PeppyWallace, George Marks, and Jimmy Naugler.

The top newcomers include Leo Marttilla, Roger Boulet, Chuck McCarthy, and Rene Paquette. Others, coming up from the minors, or after a year's absence, have filled in ably. These include Cotton, Dave Aue, and Bobby Hunter.

Early batting averages have been more astronomical than usual. The top hitter, O'Neil, was batting close to .500, with the lowest man in the top 10 hitting at .330.

To say what team seems to have the best chance of winning in August would be difficult. The Giants seem to be the soundest in fielding, but their pitching is still an undetermined factor. The Dodgers, with Andy Toop and Leo Marttilla on the mound, have the edge in pitching, but have a comparatively weak infield. The Cards are so-so in both departments, but with Singleton coming on strong, may slip through on pitching. The Mets could be a strong contender if they pull themselves together. They appear to have a combination of pitching and fielding problems. Hunter was one of the better pitchers last year, but seems to have difficulty this year,

particularly with his control. George Marks has pitched well in relief, but a shaky and erratic outfield has cost him important runs.

SINNERS OFFSET SLOW START

The Sinners were off to a slow start this year, losing their first two games, but jumped back for two wins over strong competition. The All-Star team is managed this year by Wally Antler.

With Boulet at third, Wallace at short, Naugler at second, they have a strong infield. Larue, catching for Toop, has been outstanding behind the plate. McCarthy, O'Neil, and Solomon in the outfield gives them a topnotch flychasing corp.

As usual, Naugler and Wallace are the teams top hitters, both having

delivered vital blows during the first four games.

Toop, however, is left without backup support on the mound. Al Gavanac, who started the season with the team, left after the third game on release. With Toop pitching in regular league play, and then on Sunday as well, the Sinners, despite their overall fielding and hitting balance, may find themselves in trouble, particularly during the Congress play in August.

Minor League Play Erratic As Yanks Off Running

Play in the Minor league has been erratic to say the least. As might be expected from the lack of stable pitching and fielding in the Majors, the Minors also suffer from the same problem. A game in which both teams scored in the 20's has not been unusual during early play.

The Yanks showed an overall strength, especially behind the pitching of Groves. The Pirates and Angels took some heavy thumpings, as did the Phillies, at the hands of the Yanks.

However, who will finally win the Minors is difficult to determine this early in the season (mid-June). Teams seldom look the same at the end of the season as they do in the beginning.

Major managers are waiting for some better ball players to be transferred to the institution, and, should they come, many of the less capable players in the Majors will be found on the minor rosters at the close of the season.

As has been the case in the Majors, managerial changes have been many during the early season play.

Hawks Win Floor Hockey

Sparked by Jerry Walsh, Lorne Alberts and Don Scott, the Black Hawks won the 1964-65 floor hockey championship in three straight games over the Canadian.

The Canadiens were pushed by Leo Martilla and Chuck McCarthy, but their efforts could not offset the superior passing finesse of the Black Hawks.

In semi-final play, the Black Hawks edged past the Leafs, taking two out of three games, and the Canadiens pulled off the same trick against the Red Wings, also winning two of three games.

Play was dominated by players who were in their first year in the Collins Bay competition. Buggsey O'Niel grabbed the scoring championship with 61 goals and 19 assists to edge out Rene Paquette, 80 points to 75. Alberts was third with 70 points. Paquette lead the scorers with 30 assists.

Paquette was also named the league's Most Valuable Player, while Dave Wiseman took the Best Defenseman award.

Warriors Basketball Champs

The Warriors got off to an early lead in the 1964-65 basketball competition and held it to win both the league title and the playoffs with the Trotters. The Warriors won the two games, total point series, 105 to 78.

Andy Toop, Trotter manager, led the loop in scoring with 257 points. The Warriors held down the next three top positions with Scott, 208; Herman, 164, and Marks, 136. Lorne Alberts finished out the top five with 129 points.

Managers of the teams, at the completion of play were: Don Scott, Warriors; Andy Toop, Trotters: Celtics, Leo Martilla, and Lakers, Jimmy Ferguson.

Play started out slow last fall, with a great deal of difficulty experienced in finding enough referees. But this finally worked itself out. There were also several managerial changes, and the two teams with the most changes, finally ended on top.

Macdonald Takes Field Day Honours

Ian Macdonald won the Athlete of the Day title during the annual Field Day competitions, July 1, with a total of 45 points. He was trailed by Mel Marsh who had nine points.

Although Macdonald failed to equal point totals of recent years, the competition among the top seven competitors was more equal than it has been recently. Last year, and the years before, Cecil Fines, Jim Armour, and Doug Marsden held most of the points between themselves. This year there were 17 to share the possible 234 points.

No records were broken, with the exception of George Marks' 45' 1" toss of the shot, a mark he set last year. He was the only field day winner from last year to repeat. The winning 880 relay team came within fractions of a second of setting a new mark for that event.

The overall organization was declared a success by all who participated and the best in several years. Assistant Recreational Supervisors Hub Macey and Martin were responsible for much of the organizational success. Inmates who aided included: Joë Galway, Randy Wheatly, Moose Marshall, Ross Hardy, John McBain, Tom Scott, Al Whitney, Roger Boulet, Roy Boulay, Bass Bastien, Al Teeple, Phillips, Buggsy O'Niel, and Gordie Cameron. The kitchen crew included Wally Antler, Andy Toop, and George Marks, along with many others who gave up much of their own time to make the day a success.

Field Day Results

High Jump:--	Hunter, Macdonald,	Rope Climb:--Menzie, Brock	(8:2)
McCarthy	(5' 8")		
Hop, Step and Jump:--	Marks, McCarthy,	Base Running:--Abraham, Marks, and	
and Lett	(36' 3")	Macdonald	(9:6)
Tug-o-war:--One Block (McCarthy, Capt.)		Old Man's Race:--Phillips, Hardy	
and Two Block (Labutte, Capt.)		220 Yard Dash:--Macdonald, Auger, and	
440 Yard Dash:--Marsh, Prince, Dillon		Marsh	(24:8)
120 Yard Hurdles:--Macdonald, Prince,		Standing Broad Jump:--Macdonald, Lett,	
and Auger	(13:0)	and McCarthy	(9' 6")

Continued on page 32

Remember Mickey Mantle ... ?

The Years, The Days, and Willie Mays, or...

How To Grow Old Being a Baseball Fan

by R.H.A.

If you wish to grow old painlessly, don't be a sports fan.

Have you ever heard one of those blasé septuagenarians casually remark: "You're only as old as you feel," or "all you have to do is think young." Well, this may, or may not, be the secret to making it into your seventh decade, but one thing is certain: The old boy didn't make it that far by being a lifelong sports fan. He would have given up the ghost long ago.

How the devil is one to 'think young' or 'feel young' when a battery of heartless sports writers begin reminding him from the day he turns 30 just how old he really is?

I'll give you a few examples. Willie Mays and I are exactly the same age. In fact, we were born on the same day (I think I have a few hours on him, though). The other day I came across an article in the papers stating that Willie was finding the grind tough--that he feels he has to take a rest every few weeks. "After all," the sports writer blithely pointed out, "He is 34-years-old!"

Well, perhaps 34 is old for a ballplayer, but it doesn't make a non-ballplayer feel any younger to know that there are some things which already been denied men his age. You can't help but begin to feel the weight of years when some wiseacre makes a crack like that. And it seems only yesterday they were emoting that the Wondrous Willie was the hottest young prospect to hit the Majors in many a moon. Now, they have him practically consigned to a wheelchair.

I can remember when Jimmy Brawn was cracking heads as a halfback for Syracuse. The other day he was quoted as saying he would retire after next season. Brother!

Some even more frightening examples. I saw the first game the great Pirate slugger, Ralph Kiner, played in the Majors. (He got hit on the head by a flyball in the fourth inning at Chicago's Wrigley Field). He's been retired now for many a year. It's just about the same thing with Automatic Otto Graham. I recall when the ex-Brown quarterback was

better known as an All-American basketball player at Northwestern University. Any one of these days I expect to see him referred to as the Grand Old Man of Football.

What causes the greatest pain, though, is whenever I mention some player who was well-known during my early teens and draw a blank stare from a youngster just old enough to cast his vote. It doesn't seem that long ago that Claude Passeau, Phil Caveratta, Luis Olmo, Walker and Mort Cooper, Dom Dellasandro, and Stan Hack were making all the headlines. Doesn't anyone remember Nick Etten or Bill Nickolson? They were homerun sluggers during the mid-forties.

I was bold enough to compare Sid

Luckman with Johnny Unitas and Y.A. Tittle last year during the football season. I could have forgiven disagreement, but the expression of idiot puzzlement I drew was terrifying. "Who's he?" the youngster finally asked in a pipy voice.

But the worst is yet to come. When I get that "Who's he?" gaze at the mention of Sandy Koufax, Bob Gibson, Dean Chance, Tim McCarver and some of the other members of the younger ball-playing generation, or when some bright-eyed, fuzzy-chinned draft dodger has the gall to ask me if I really can remember when Mantle and Maris played, I'm going to start looking around for some soft sod, dig me a hole, and pull the dirt in after.

Field day Results Continued from page 30

Running Broad Jump:--Marsh, Macdonald, and Lett (19' 8")

100 Yard Dash:--Macdonald, McCarthy, Marsh (11 : 0)

Football Throw :--McCarthy, Madden, Boulay (179')

Shot Put:--Marks, Macdonald, McCarthy (45' 1")

Tennis Tournament:--E. Bergin, Young

Horseshoe Tournament :--St. Arneault, Wiseman

Handball Tournament:--Dillon, Abraham

Sack Race:--Reggio, Abraham, Hawker

Mile Race:--Dillon, Wiseman, Prince (5 : 17.0)

Obstacle Race :--Clayton, Cloutier, Schofield

Wheelbarrow Race:-- Marks - Macdonald, Lett-Abraham, Gross-Kavelman

Three Legged Race:--Ewing Brothers, Macdonald - Kavelman, Reggio - Dillon

Piggy Back Fights:-- Mete - McKay, Kavelman - Gross, Abraham - Ferguson

880 Yard Relay:--(Marsh, Prince, Auger, Macdonald) , (McCarthy, Elliot, Mallette, Ferguson) , (Dillon, Riggio, Gushue, Martella) (143 : 5)

Top Seven Finalists For Athlete of The Day:-- Macdonald (45), Marsh (36) Prince (23), McCarthy (21), Marks (20), Auger (18), Dillon (16)

ODDS and ENDS

From The Editor's Desk

Joe Galway ...

Elections for the Inmate Recreation and Sports Committee will be rolling around soon, and we thought this might be a good time to call attention to the outstanding job Joe Galway has been doing during the past year. Of course, the other members of the committee have been doing well also but we have personally been acquainted with Joe's efforts and know for a fact that he has on more than one occasion sacrificed his own time to some project. We mention this because it seems a shame that more inmates are not conscious of the sacrifices some members of the Committee have made on their behalf in the past. There are often a great many more brickbats than bouquets thrown to these men. Joe Galway has been one of the most outstanding Committeemen we have had during the past three or four years.

Witchdoctors of the Law ...

The newspapers recently have been mentioning the laments of law enforcers that the odds in favor of certain types of criminals for success are as high as 5-1. They (the law enforcers) are pleading for broader powers to apprehend these criminals, claiming that crime during the past ten years has increased many times faster than the growth of population. This sort of approach calls to mind the practice of medieval doctors who treated the symptoms of an illness, but ignored (or were ignorant) of its causes.

Softball Without Umpires ...

Kudos to Maxim, Teeple, Phillips, Bastien and all who have done so well as umpires during the current softball season. Without them, there would not be much to see in the way of organized games. We hope that ball players, no matter how much they may sometimes disagree with decisions, will remember that there could not be any games without them.

Diamond Editorial

Go North, Young Convict

When Liberal MP John R. Matheson recently suggested that inmates be put to work in the northern territories, building airfields, roads, etc., he was not expressing a novel or original idea. But its lack of novelty or originality does not detract from its logic and practicality. Such a plan has long been obvious.

Here is a part of Canada, approximately one-third of the whole, with hardly one percent of the country's population, containing the bulk of Canada's potential resources, lying dormant for the want of a sensible program to exploit it, and men to do the work. And in dozens of the nation's penitentiaries and reformatories are men sentenced behind stone walls, costing the taxpayers millions of dollars each year, all too eager for a purposeful goal. In other words, in one part of the country is a job crying to be done and, in another, are men crying for a worthwhile job to do. What can be more logical but to bring the two together?

But there is even more involved here than the settling and taming of the rich North Country and the reduction of the drain on taxpayers. Canada is not so rich in human resources as she may be in natural wealth. Twenty million persons are nowhere near enough to exploit the

wealth and potential of a country such as Canada. No single individual can be spared. The government has emphasized this by stepping up its immigration efforts.

It has been said that a criminal is a moral drifter; he has no ideal or goal to which he can attach himself. Some may say the goal of eventually making himself a useful and law-abiding citizen is certainly worthwhile and, undoubtedly, it is; but all men need something concrete into which they can sink their teeth. An abstract goal can never take the place of a concrete one.

Mr. Matheson expressed the hope that many of these inmates who might go to the North, might also stay there and settle down. This point seems much more important than the possibility of having a work force up there.

Rebels and anti-socials have been responsible for the settling, and taming of many a wilderness and finally establishing strong and lawful cultures. When a man has become so disillusioned with a society that he can no longer abide its laws or morality, there are few things left to him. He may go to a place where his mode of conduct is tolerated or he can set up his own culture wherein he can attempt to reconcile the dif-

ferences he has with his present culture.

But there is no place in the world that will tolerate criminal behavior. In the North, however, is a ready-made tabula rasa where a new society might be started. On a smaller scale, it is another Australia or North America.

The past's experience has demonstrated that when supposedly lawless men make a society of their own, they soon learn the necessity for law and order and eventually become as lawabiding and conservative as their parent culture. The United States, Canada, and Australia are prime

examples. Many of the earlier settlers in these three countries were only a hop and step ahead of English justice. Yet, today, they are among the world's leading nations—and one is a monumental example to what heights the so-called dregs of a society can rise.

Mr. Matheson is to be commended for his willingness to take steps which might bring these things about. As to whether or not he is willing to buck natural inertia until his suggestions are fulfilled still remains to be seen.

by R.H.A.

Better Than A Sick Mother-in-law ...

Robert A. La Chapelle, who received a Carnegie Award for bravery in 1961, has won a parole from San Quentin Prison where he had been serving a term for burglary.

La Chapelle, 23, saved four children from a blazing garage in Newark, California, in 1961 and was burned over 70 per cent of his body. A year later he was arrested for burglarizing a liquor store — and the reason he committed the burglary? He needed the money to pay plastic surgeons.

Please, Don't Find Enclosed

At the dedication of the new Chapel of the Living God, at the Connecticut State Prison, Somers, Conn., a new penitentiary, the hymn chosen for the occasion was "Blest be the Tie That Binds".

Only 24 of the 5,392 proposals to amend the American Constitution have been adopted in almost 200 years.

What is a cynic? A man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

— Oscar Wilde

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